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The Wilmington Post.

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WILMINGTON POST

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RATES OF ADVERTISING.

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All communications on business should be addressed to THE WILMINGTON POST, Wilmington, N. C.

All advertisements will be charged at the above rates, except on special contracts.

TO THE REPUBLICANS OF THE THIRD DISTRICT.

The Republicans of the Third Congressional District, will please write me at Wilmington, N. C., and give me a full account of all frauds committed by the Democrats during the last election, giving names of county, precinct, and of poll holders, also names of persons prevented from voting and the reasons for it, whether or not the registars were at their post of duty before the election; in fact I want a full history of all frauds or irregularities of every description, that took place during the election on Tuesday the 2d of November 1880.

O. H. BLOCKER,
Chairman District Republican Committee, at Wilmington N. C.

Latest.

OUR BAR IMPROVEMENTS.

The River and Harbor Appropriation bill as reported to the Senate to-day from the committee on Commerce, contains the amendments increasing the amounts granted by the House bill as follows: Improving Cape Fear river, from the ocean to Wilmington, N. C., $130,000; Neuse river, $15,000; Pamlico and Tar rivers, $5,000; Trent river, $3,000. The following new amendments, among others, were added: Improving Cape Fear river from Wilmington to Fayetteville, $30,000; Yadkin river, $12,000; Contentnia creek, $10,000; Beaufort harbor, N, C., $30,000; Lillington river, N. C., $3,000; Town creek, N. C., $1,000. The increase made by the Senate committee in the total amount of the bill is $935,000.

Mr. Carpenter's life was insured as follows: In the Mutual Life, of New York, $22,250; in the Equitable Mutual of New York, $20,000, and in the Connecticut Mutul Life, $5,000. The question of his successionis being agitated, and prominent politicians have gone to Madison. It is believed Milwaukie Mr. Argus Cameron will succeed. The remarkable rumor is afloat that the latest expressed wish of the late Senator was that his remains should be cremated.

On Thursday the defense introduced strong evidence toprove that Whittaker did not tie himself to the bed post nor mutilate his ears.

Ex-Senator Sargent is talked of as the best man from the Pacific for the Cabinet.

Hon. H. D. Cooke a descendent of a Pilgrim who came over in the Mayflower, and built the second house on Plymouth rock, who was born in 1825, died of the same identical maladay as Senator Carpenter.

Interesting to produce, fishermen, oystermen, and truckmen of Wilmington. Senator Scott has introduced a bill designed to protect fish dealers, truckers &c., for Wilmington. It will interest traffickers.

Senate bill 493, for the better protection of farmers and fishermen, amended by the committee, applying the provisions of the act only to the city of Wilmington; amended by Mr. Clarke, that the city of Newbern be included; amended by Mr. Williamson, of Edgecombe, that Tarboro be inserted. The amendments were adopted and it passed its second reading. Amended by Mr. Respass to insert the town of Washington, and explained by Mr. Scott, of New Hanover. The bill is designed to protect such persons as bring produce and fish into city from certain town ordinances. The bill passed its second and third readings.

The new Congressional Library, to start at a cost of $1,000,000,—passed, ayes, 39 nays, 18.

A transcendental preacher took for his text, "Feed my lambs." As he came out of the church a plain farmer said to him; "That was a very great text, but you placed the hay so high in the rack that the lambs couldn't reach it, nor the old sheep either.

The richest mine in New Mexico, now worth three million dollars, was originally sold for three dollars in silver a little gold dust, and an old revolver. But they don't all turn out so well.

If you want to be well advised, subscribe for the POST.

SENATOR CARPENTER.

The demise of Senator M. Carpenter of Wisconsin, took the country by surprise. He was born at Moretown, Vermont, in 1824. At the age of 17 he entered West Point were he staid two years, and then left and finally fitted himself for the practice of the law in the office of Rufus Choate, who on making the motion for his admission to the bar, paid him a very high compliment.

He then removed to Milwaukie, Wisconsin, and in 1848 had become one of the leaders of the profession, won high laurels in the McArdle case in 1868 went to the Senate in 1869, and again is on his second term, which seat he filled March 18, 1879, so that his term will expire, March 3, 1885.

He was one of the rarest of brains and one of the most thoroughly trained lawyers at any bar. He revelled in the most lofty forum of the land, and soared into the highest regions of legal dialectics, and mastered legal principles and won the highest legal laurels, with a judicial genius which captivated high tribunals. That consummate brain which darted its unerring archery into the most abstruse principles is no longer heard, and no longer glitters among the circling monarchs of the sky that flaming disc.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Jorgensen and Davendorf, two Virginia Republican members have visited Mentor.

A dispatch from Rome to the *Morning Post* says: "The Pope has expressed his indignation at Mr. Parnell and the principal members of the Land League, whom the Roman Catholic bishops of Ireland have represented as the only sincere patriots, for having for having formed an alliance with Henri Rochefort and other anti-clericals." Mr. Parnell started to-night for Ireland. Mr. Parnell addressed fifteen thousand people at Clara, Kings county, to-day. He was received by crowds with great enthusiasm at several railway stations on the route. He advised the people, especially tenants, to remain firm, and congratulated himself on having, by obstruction in Parliament, prevented the suspension of the habeas corpus act for seven weeks.

Congress has appropriated $80,000 for the purchase, propegation and distribution of seeds.

Vice-President elect Arthur was in Washington last week.

There was a large attendance at the obsequies of Fernando Wood on Fifteenth street on Saturday, and the pallbearers were, Senators Thurman and Bayard, Speaker Randall, Representatives Morton and Loring, Justice Swayne, ex-Mayor Berreet and W. W. Corcoran.

Secretary Evarts is talking freely to the effect that he knew nothing of the appointment of Mr. Foster till he saw it in the newspaper.

This Congress will be accounted with gross negligence if they fail in adjust the pending Pension claims. It cannot plead ignorance, even before the scorching exposure of Senator Blair of New Hampshire.

Gen. Nogdes On Folly Island.

Noting the arrival of General Nogdes lately in this city, an incident in his career on Folly Island, South Carolina, in the spring of 1863, in the advance to the siege of Charleston. In the Sherman expedition to Hilton Head, the Fourth New Hampshire Volunteer and the Fifth Connecticut Volunteers, with the other regiments were in General Wright's brigade in the advance on Charleston, the Nutmeg boys were in the advance, several weeks after the Fourth New Hampshire were ordered there, and a dozen or so of the men of the two regiments were traveling along the single narrow road on that rightly named Folly Island, when they suddenly met General Nogdes in slouched hat and linsey blouse, all innocent of rank and authority, the old Connecticut boys gave him the regulation saluto and remarked to the man of New Hampshire, "that is General Nogdes," "well, says they, if he wants to be saluted let him put on his straps." The General hearing the remarks, turned on his charger—"what regiment do you belong to?"

They replied, "the Fourth New Hampshire.

Who is your regimental commander?"

"Colonel Bell," was the reply.

"Who is your Brigade Commander?"

"General Vegus or Doges, or some other dam name I don't know what."

"Well, what do you think of him?"

"Don't know any thing about him the 'boys say he's a dam fool."

The General executed a "right face" in one motion, touched the flank of his horse with his starboard spur, and rode down the Island.

If you want to get rich advertise in the POST.

THE OBELISK.

This ancient production of Egyptian art was presented to the United States by the Khedive, and brought over under the charge of Commander Gorringe of the Navy and at the expense of W. H. Vanderbilt, having cost him more than $100,000.

This Obelisk was built in the reign of Rameses III, called in the inscriptions Thothmes III, and raised to his own glory. This King existed about 1550 before Christ. He seen the age in which the Israelites left Egypt, when Moses was found in the bulrushes, and when he himself had united two empires into one. The principal inscription of the American part is on the base, and is as follows:

"Presented to the
UNITED STATES
by
ISMAIL, KHEDIVE OF EGYPT,
1881.
Quarried at Syeno
And erected at Heliopolis by
THOTHMES III.
Reerected at Alexandria
UNDER AUGUSTUS.
Removed to New-York
through the liberality of
W. H. VANDERBILT.
By the skill of
LIEUT-COM. H. H. GORRINGE, U. S. N."
[Applause.]

EXPENSE OF TRANSPORTATION.

Lieutenant-Commander Gorringe furnished a *Tribune* reportor yesterday with the following statement concerning the expenses of transportation:

Net cost and expenses of removing, transporting and erecting the New-York obelisk	$73,844 03
Net cost and expenses of removing, transporting, placing and repairing the pedestal, steps and base	$28,732 00
Total net cost	$102,576 03

"This sum does not include the cost and expenses of the steamer, which must be recovered from her sale. The word "expenses" is used to designate and include amounts that have been paid for the use of the money needed to carry on the work. These amounts aggregate $15,973 03. Deducting this sum from the total net cost, the actual cost of lowing and removing and transporting 5,382 miles by water and 11,520 feet by land, and erecting the New-York obelisk and its pedestal and base, is $86,603. After the arrival of the obelisk in the port of New-York, W. H. Vanderbilt advanced $45,000 in three instalments toward defraying the current expenses of carrying on the work. On February 1 he paid $18,732 more, and February 7 $40,000, making in all $103,732 which he has advanced.

"The steamer Dessoug is the property of the gentlemen who advanced the money to purchase and repair her, and who gave her up to me without reserve for the sole purpose of transporting the obelisk, pedestal and base. The gentlemen will receive, and they are clearly entitled to, all the profit that may be derived from her sale, in return for their pluck and their faith in my ability to accomplish what I undertook. From their standpoint the risk was enormous, and nothing but their personal friendship could ever have induced them to take such a risk."

Very few of these obelisks now remain in Egypt. The first taken away was taken, we think to Assyria, by capture, another was reared in the palace of the Cæzars at Alexandria, others went to Byzantium, Napoleon took one to Paris, one is in London, one in Venice, and several in Italy.

The height of the obelisk from the ground to the cap is about 85 feet. It has four sides, each looking to precisely to four quarters of the earth, exactly at the angles of the compass. There are four sides as they are, written in hyeroglyph, recounting the glories and honors of the Kings.

Thothmes III. is called the "Son of the Sun."

"The creature of the Gods,"
"The Friend of the city of the Sun."
"The chosen one of the Sun."

Catarrh of Eleven Year's Standing Cured in three Months.

The President of the Wisconsin State Normal School, Mr. Wm D. Parker, says, in a letter to Drs. Starkey & Paleu, under date of September 4th, 1879: "After enduring post-nasal catarrh for eleven years at the time greatly annoyed and sickened by the abundance of the secretions, in the full belief that catarrh is incurable, I procured your Compound Oxygen, and after three months' steady application the secretion wholly ceased and has not yet returned, six months having elapsed since I have used the Oxygen. I therefore commend your specific to the thousands of sufferers from catarrh with its attendant ills. I shall take pleasure in testifying for the benefit of any inquirers." Our Treatise on Compound Oxygen, which contains a large number of testimonials to remarkable cures, is sent free. Drs. Starkey & Palen. 1109 and 1111 Girard St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Jennie Robertson, who died lately at Nashville, was known as Soldier Charley, because she had served several years in male attire in the army.

If you want to make a fortune rent a farm of W. P. Canaday.

The General Assembly Of North Carolina.

February 24.

SENATE.

The Senate met according to adjournment, Lieutenant-Governor Robinson in the chair.

Prayer by Rev. Beehamer.

Petitions were offered as follows:

Newland—From certain citizens of Yancey county, asking the prohibition of ardent spirits within two miles of Caney River church in said county.

Blue—Memorial from R. P. Saxton and others, with regard to the banks of the town of Fayetteville, was placed on the calendar.

A message was received from the House of Representatives transmitting a communication from the Governor, together with a proposition from Gen. Imbeden relative to the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley railroad; also a proposition to print the same. The propositions to print was concurred in by the Senate.

The bill to revise and consolidate the public school law, and to make more efficient the system of education in this State, was placed on its third reading. Mr. Davidson stated that inasmuch as it seemed to be the settled view of the Senate to make change in this bill, he moved the Senate take a recess of a few minutes for the sake of hearing the views of the Superintendent of Public Instruction upon the subject.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Prohibition *ad libitum*.

Foy—To allow John Cox to peddle goods and wares without license. Refered.

Sikes—To protect the people in the right of suffrage. Calendar.

Foy—To allow produce to be sold in all the streets of Wilmington free of tax. Referred.

STATE NEWS.

The *Carolinian* says that the locomotive "Wm. Underwood," for the Elizabeth City & Norfolk Railroad has arrived at Elizabeth City, having been towed from Norfolk on a flat. Dr. John says that when eleven years ago he broached the subject of a railroad, peopeople thought he was "talking of such stuff as dreams are made of."

It is said of Winship Steadman of Pittsboro, that he always used to pay for his Raleigh *Register* semi-annually promptly. If all newspaper subscriptions were like these, we would be some thousands of dollars better off than we are, and other editors could doubtless say as much. The fact is that payment in advance is best for printer and subscriber, and is the only system on which a newspaper ought to be published. It is universal here, we think.

The Fayetteville *Examiner* fires a hot shot at the "predatory cur" which destroys our sheep industry, thus:

"The condition of sheep husbandry is a reproach to the State. A progressive farmer who undertakes to improve the breed of his sheep, or in fact to have sheep at all, does so at the risk of losing his investment. The predatory cur stands ready to levy a tax on his flock which he cannot afford to pay. We undertook sheep husbandry once in a small way. But we were compelled to hire a man to go with the flock all day to protect it from prowling dags. This arrangement eat up all the profits, and we sold out and quit the business.

Mr. William B. Surles of Cumberland, has filed caveat for a patent for a newly invented cotton planter, which is said to be an improvement on all cotton planters.

The Moore *Gazette* says that from Thagard's mill-stone quarry in that county is produced one of the finest stones ever seen. The owners of this quarry have also an improved needle gin, which gins more cotton in a day than any other.

The fire in Edenton was very destructive.

The Charthage *Gazette* says: "Mr. W. P. Canaday, the Republican candidate for Congress against Jno. W. Shackelford, Congressman elect for this district, was in town on Tuesday. He came in the interest of the contested case which he proposes to make before Congress, as to Mr. Shackelford's right to his seat."

CITY ITEMS.

Chew Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco. 1y

Bishop Weyman will preach at the St. Stephens Church to-day.

Golden Lyre Lodge, No. 1638 G. U. O. of O. F., will celebrate their seventh aniversary to-morrow.

A farm for rent near the city limits Apply to W. P. Canaday.

Bishop was in town this morning and proceeded to Smithville in the performance of his Ecclesiastical duties.

For several days last week there was no ice in this city. A vessel loaded with ice for Mr. Jno. E. Lippitt has since arrived.

Mr. B. J. H. Ahrens says he will have his new ice house finished in a short time and within a month have it filled with ice.

Dr. H. F. Norcum was called to the bedside of his brother, Dr. W. A. H. Norcum of Edenton, who is now extremely low in Baltimore. Dr. Norcum left Tuesday morning.

Do you pay your honest debts? If so, send in your subscription to the POST.

One adult and no children were interred in Pine Forest during the week.

Duncan Wright, an old and well known colored man in this city, who was almost a centenarian, died in this city Tuesday afternoon of dropsy, at his residence at the corner of of Front and Queen streets, at the advanced age of 94 years.

That splendid farm just adjoinning the city on the "Pank Road is for rent. Apply to W. P. Canaday.

A colored man whose name we did not understand, jumped from a timber train near Abbottsburg a few days ago and was instantly killed. It is said that the man thought that the train would run through the trussle, and he jumped to save his life.

There were one interment in Bellevue Cemetery this week.

The very best truck farm in the county for rent. Located adjoinning the city limits. Apply to W. P. Canaday.

NEW TOBACCO WORKS.—The work of demolishing the Cape Tobacco Factory on Chestnut street has been completed, and workmen are engaged in erecting the new factory on the old Camp Lamb ground. The building is to be three stories high and 45 x 115 feet long. The machinery will be worked by steam, and more than one hundred hands will be employed in the factory. The capacity of the factory will be more than doubled.

RUNAWAYS.—The horses of the steam fire engine "A. Adrian" got away from the driver at the corner of Sixth and Church streets, Wednesday morning about 2 o'clock. After the fire was gotten under control the "Cape Fear's horses pulled the "Adrian" back to her house. The horses were found at the old Gafford place, about two miles from the city, on the Masonboro road.

FIRE ALARM.—The alarm of fire was sounded Tuesday night about 10 o'clock, caused by the burning of a shanty near the corner of Market and Thirteenth streets. The fire department turned out promptly, but their services were not called into requisition. The steamers "Little Giant" and "Cape Fear" took their stands at the cistern on the corner of Eighth and Dock streets, but as the hose cold not reach the scene of conflagration, neither played.

UNPRECEDENTED.—The schooner John A. Griffin arrived in this city on Saturday with three feet of ice in her water tanks between decks. Capt. Foster says that he has never heard of a case like it. He says a vessel seldom if ever rounds Cape Hatteras with ice in her casks that are on deck, exposed to the wind and weather. The hold of a vessel is generally considered comparatively a warm place, as it is as near air-tight as it is possible to get it. It is very evident that it was coal and cold in the hold of the Griffin.

THE FIRE.—The of fire Wednesday morning, about 2 o'clock, was caused by the burning of a couple of small frame houses next to the corner of Sixth and Church streets. The fire originated in a house owned by Sylvester Capps, colored, and soon spread to the house adjoining, occupied by a colored family and owned by George W. Price. By hard work the Second Baptist Church, of which the Rev. Jos. P. King is pastor, was saved from the devouring element. The origin of the fire is supposed to be incendiary. Capps had no insurance; Price's was insured for $450.

LAURINBURG.—Ex-Gov. Holden has written a biography of the late Gen. Alfred Dockery, which appears in the *Enterprise*. It is a graceful tribute to that "noblest Roman of them all."—The freight agent informs the *Enterprise* that during this year Laurinburg has shipped 10,608 bales of cotton.—That enterprising town is being rebuilt mostly of brick, after the terrible fire which devastated it lately.—The people of that town think that they will save half the money which they get for their crops if they will build a cotton mill and manufacture their cotton at home.

CATHOLIC REGULATIONS FOR LENT.—Archbishop Gibbons has issued the regulations for Lent, which begins on Ash Wednesday, March 2nd. All Catholics in this archdiocese, 21 years of age and upward, unless dispensed, are bound to make only one meal a day (excepting Sundays), not to be taken before noon. Fish and meat are not allowed at the same meal. A small collation is allowed in the evening, not to exceed the fourth part of an ordinary meal. It is permitted to use bread, butter, cheese, eggs, milk all kinds of fruits, salads, vegetables, and fish at this collation. It is lawful to take in the morning tea, coffee, or thin chocolate, made with water, and a mouthful of bread. Hogs lard can be used in place of butter in preparing permitted food. The following persons are exempted: Persons under 21 years of age, the sick, the nursing women, those who are obliged to do hard labor, all who through weakness cannot fast without great prejudice to their health. By dispensation the use of fresh meat will be allowed at all meals on Sundays, and once a day on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, with the exception of Holy Thursdays and the second and last Saturdays in Lent.

FIRE FIEND RECORD.—The semi-annual report of the Local Board of under writers, which has recently been compiled by the Secretary Mr. W. J. Gorden for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1880, is as follows:

The estimated value of property destroyed $3,729.97, on which insurance money was paid to the amount of $3,203.46. The showing is remarkable especially when compared with the corresponding period for 1879, when the amount paid out was $74,184.41.

The number of fires recorded was 23, on four of which there was no insurance loss; of the others, in one the insurance paid amounted to $1,896.33 and on the remaining eighteen it was but $1,807.18.

The losses to the agencies here were as follows: Atkinson & Manning $239.78; DeRosset & Northrop $361.75; Norwood Giles, $804.22; W. L. Smith & Co., $16.15; Wilmington Mutual $1,188.80; Jno. W. Gordon & Bro., $592.76.

The causes of the fires were as follows: From sparks on roof, 5; sparks from locomotive in cotton, 1; sparks from stove pipe in cotton, 1; sparks from cigar in cloth, 1; defective flues and stove pipes, 2; furnace of mill, 1; gas jet, 2; lamp, 1; lighter in cigar store, 1; ignition of broom while sweeping hearth, 1 lightning, 1; incendiary, 2; unknown, 4. There was but one false alarm during the period.

The estimated value of property destroyed by fire during the year 1880 was $49,620.21, on which insurance money was paid to the amount of $33,566.06.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—The Board of Aldermen met in called session Wednesday afternoon.

The Mayor stated that he had called the meeting for the purpose of appointing Registrars and Inspectors of the city election to be held on the fourth Thursday in March next, and presented a letter from the city attorney relative thereto.

Alderman Bowden offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the appointment of Registrars and Inspectors of the municipal election on Thursday, the 24th of March be made by the Mayor, who shall consult with the members of this Board from the several wards.

Alderman Myers offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That registration books be opened in the several wards of the city at such places as may be hereafter designated, on Monday, the 7th of March, at 9 a. m., and to be open daily, Sundays excepted, until 6 p. m., to March 23d, inclusive.

Alderman Foster offered the following which was adopted:

Be it ordained by the Mayor and Board of Aldermen of the City of Wilmington, That no ordinance heretofore passed, has heretofore or shall hereafter be construed to prevent the owners or drivers of carts or wagons containing country produce, fish or oysters brought to the city for sale, going from house to house in any part of the city at any hours of the day for the purpose of selling or delivering the same. This ordinance shall take effect at once.

Mr. Norwood Giles, chairman of the Board of Audit and Finance, came before the Board to endeavor to make some arrangement about the amount of bonds it would be necessary for the Board to issue to meet those falling due in 1882. Alderman Foster offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the committee on Finance confer with the Board of Audit and Finance, and agree upon a bill asking of the Legislature permission to issue a sufficient amount of bonds to meet the bonds coming due in the year 1882, the same to be exchanged at not less than par.

An old lamp was ordered for Macumber's alley.

The Board then adjourned.

Sheriff Manning left Wednesday morning for Raleigh, having in charge the prisoners who were convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary at the last term of the Criminal Court. The following are the names and terms of imprisonment:

Geo. Vann, robbery, 10 years.
Julia Pierson, robbery, 10 years.
Reed Devane, larceny, 6 years.
Wm Love, larceny, 6 years.
Wm Davis, larceny, 2 years.
Wm Shaw, larceny, 2 years.
Wm Lee, larceny, 1 year.

Isaac Baker and James Baker, the twins, and James Eagan, who were sentenced to the County House of Correction at the last term of the Criminal Court, were carried to their place of temporary abode this morning.

A GREAT REDUCTION.—We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Charles A. Wood & Co., No. 17 North Tenth street, Philadelphia Penn., who manufacture the Philadelphia Singer Sewing Machine, which they offer for twenty dollars. They warrant it to be an exact duplicate, and as good in every respect as the ones manufactured by the old Singer Company, which they sell for fifty dollars on installments, or forty dollars cash. The fact that Charles A. Wood & Co. offer to send their machine to be examined before being paid for, ought to be full guarantee that they are all they claim.

CHATTERBOOK FOR CHILDREN.—It is a monthly for children, twenty-four pages, all full of funny things for children in verse, prose, and illustrations, and only one dollar per year, ($1.) Eestes & Lauriat, publishers, Boston. Any kind of postage stamps received for pay. Ten cents for a single number. Among the pictures are "Gilbert Sewing a Frill on Dora's Frock," "Molly and Nora Frightened by a Dog," "The Old Coast Guardsman," and a lot more, and and a great amount of entertaining reading, all for 10 cents for one number for one month, or $1 for one year. This number that our Johnny Augustulus has got is for February.

Mr. Munden, of Pasquotank county, was in the city on Saturday last. This gentleman has represented, for many years the people of his county. There is no Representative more faithful to his duties than Mr. Munden, and they will be fortunate to be able to retain him in the Legislature.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address STINSON & Co, Portland, Me feb27-1y

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & Co, Portland, Maine feb 27-1y

$72 A WEEK, $12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address TRUE & Co, Augusta, Me feb27-1y

Every Man or Boy His Own Magacin.

A Good Chance for Amatures, or for Home Parlor Amusements.

CONCERT CLUS, &C.

PROF. BAZONNIE, (a retired magician) having an inexhaustable Cabinet of wonderful "Slight of Hand, Magical" and illusion tricks, comprising a list of over three hundred different articles, which supply Amature Clubs with full apparatuses, and such instructions as will enable a boy 12 years old, to become a first-class magician in a few hours. Or pure me can obtain any number of tricks from one to one hundred. Full explanations and directions given with each trick.

Sent by mail or express.

Among the many tricks are the Davenport Brothers "Rope Trick." Handing and receiving a sealed letter, dated and sealed by the person who wrote it; pouring wine and water alternately from a pitcher of clear water; taking a number of lemons from a goat's hat or from a Indian head-dress; taking a pudding in a gent's hat; money apparently thrown into a hat by invisible power; a person suspended in the air 4 feet from the floor; Fresh and Jaffy, &c., &c. Hundreds of others performed by Persons and other magicians.

A good chance for exhibitors of the eventual temperaments, parlor entertainments, &c. Send for circulars.

Address, PROF. BAZONNIE,
feb 20 1y Box 152, Wilmington, N. C.

THE WILMINGTON POST.

W. P. CANADAY, Proprietor.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, FEB. 27, 1881.

When the law-abiding Chalmers, of Fort Pillow fame, said the other day that his constituency "were law-abiding, law-loving and peace loving," all the plantation "niggers" inhis district burst into guffaw.

John I. Mitchell, of Tioga county, on the 22nd, inst. was elected to the United States Senate from Pennsylvania. He was born in Tioga in 1838, staid on his father's farm all his early life, two years in school, admitted to the bar, Captain in the Union Army, in 1868, and four years in Congress.

The process by which the refunding bill has been trodden up and down, going over to the Senate, then to the criticism of the Secretaries of the Treasury, then back to the House, until it now lies in the committee of Ways and means, waiting a chance to get a hearing, do not offer any very attractive field for observation. The bill cannot probably reach the President in season for him to consider it and get back in season to save it, and there is not much certain about it, but a veto.

The prohibition petition still floods the legislature like the leaves of Vallambrosa. Thousands of clamors pile upon thousands, until Senators and Members look with apprehension at the incoming mails, as if they were haunted by the conjurations of delirium. It is one of those phases of human phantasies concerning which nobody can tell whence it comes nor whither it will go, but it keeps up its fluttering in air above our heads like the raven wings of some fabulous omen. Delirious pleasures are to be exorcised by this remorseless and noiseless decree, which stea's upon the tremulous law-making power until its pulsations, are palsied with the frigidity of wierd terror-smitten dismay. Leering visages, livid under the poisonous stimulous of fiery liquid, turn haggard at this stalking invisible demon.

Our venerable University, under its present benificent administration of President Battle, is still a heavy load for the state to carry. The trouble is denominational jealousy. It cannot be that this jealousy originates from the liberal thinking heads of the four most important institutions of the state—President Battle, of the University; the Rev. Dr. Pritchard, of Wake Forest; the Rev. Dr. Hepburn, of Davidson; or the Rev. Dr. Craven, of Trinity.—They represent the Episcopal, the Baptist, the Presbyterian and Methodist denominations. It was, however, a mistake in these modern days for the state to have anything to do with the old-fashioned affair of other days. There is a large majority of the people in favor of educating all the children of the state at the states' expense. This they think is the duty of the state to itself. But the old University, the resort of rich men's sons and the annual junketing place of aristocracy and fashion, has not much of the sympathies. We always thought it best for the state to get rid of this old incubus by transfering to a board of trustees, give it to them outright, and let them support it, and pay for it, as Wake Forest, Davidson and Trinity do.

THE FUNDING AND A VETO:

It is evident that things are drifting towards neither a veto nor a modification of the refunding bill by Congress, and that an extra session is staring the nation in the face. While there are reasons enough to deter Mr. Hayes from assuming any responsibility as to shaping the policy of the new administration, there are abundant reasons why General Garfield may not desire to pick up the reins of a government, embarrassed by such legislation as the funding bill. It would be much more than an ungracious act If Hayes takes such a course as to drive Garfield to alternatives at the very threshold of his administration. But it would be far better for Garfield to mark out his own policy, and meet boldly the difficulties which he may encounter from the judgment of his own advisers, than to find himself surrounded with impediments,

The fatal thing about this whole attitude is the 3 per cent. instead of some higher point of interest and a margin of discretion, as was suggested by Secretary Sherman. The chances are against placing the 5.20's at maturity, at such low rates as 3 per cent. at par, in such vast sums. This nation cannot pattern after the low rates of Europe. What is a high rate among those vast accumulations of money abroad, is a low rate with us. If we put ourselves in such a position that we cannot go into the foreign money centres, we shall be at a disadvantage. In some sense we shall be likely to become a mere foot-ball for foreign financiers.

There is a great deal of smoke about this whole refunding business. The New York *Herald* in a long and labored editorial on the subject of the refunding bill, takes extraordinary liberties with what it assumes to be the opinions of Secretary Sherman. "Nobody doubts that the greater part of the Treasury notes can be sold," says that sheet. And it adds further, nobody knows on what authority: "Secretary Sherman himself has no doubt that a ready market can be found for three per cent. Treasury notes. He recommended this rate for Treasury notes in in his annual report and proposed that their amount should be four hundred million dollars instead of the three hundred million dollars provided for in the pending bill." The *Herald*, not very conclusively assumes to speak for Secretary Sherman as follows: "In his remarks before the Senate Committee on Finance Secretary Sherman intimated his belief that the Treasury notes might be disposed of at a still lower rate of interest. When questioned as to the grounds of this opinion he referred to the English exchequer bills of short date, which are usually taken at about two and a half per cent, and illustrated by comparing such short government paper to call loans which always bear a low rate of interest. Suffice it to say that the experienced Secretary has no doubt that the three per cent Treasury notes will be taken, although he has no faith in three per cent bonds. Now, assuming that Mr. Sherman is correct in this opinion, it would be a mistake for President Hayes to veto the Funding bill, since it would prevent the redemption of the whole amount of six per cent bonds and about one hundred millions of the five per cents. If the bill is vetoed the Treasury notes can as little be put upon the market as the bonds, although Secretary Sherman has no doubt that the Treasury notes would be taken."

The Washington correspondent of the *Tribune* represents the President thus:

The President was studying the provisions of the refunding bill, and was reading the debates upon it. He expressed no opinion which would give reasen to expect that he will veto it, but he was strongly of the opinion that a higher rate of interest would be preferable, and thought that the fifth section contained some very mischievous possibilities. His visitor gathered an impression that, while the President would much prefer a different bill, he would yield to the opinion of Congress and give the measure a trial.

That same journal's correspondent at Washington, puts the Secretary of the Treasury before the country with a luminous assurance, that is refreshing:

I have no expectation that the President will veto the bill, although I have no conversation with him on that subject. I do not see any grounds upon which he could base a veto. It is merely a matter of opinion as to whether the bill is a practicable one or not, and nobody can tell until it has been tried. Of course I have an opinion on that subject, but I am not willing to express it, because it might embarrass my successor, who will doubtless make a strong and determined effort to carry out the law. I remember, too, that our four per cent. bonds sold rapidly, although when the arrangements were made to put them on the market nearly everybody said the attempt would end in failure.

On Wednesday the House utterly ignored the existence of the funding bill. But the Senate with a coolness that did not require any debate and without even a division, obliterated from the statutes-at-large, so far as that body could do it, the tax on bank deposits. The Congress has thus done, as much as they were able to do, towards letting down the fence, taking, away all obstructions against unlimited looseness in money.

SUPERINTENDENT BAILEY.

This gentleman was in the city on the 19th inst., but we failed to notice his presence at that time: We have taken pains to investigate, thoroughly, Mr. Bailey's standing as Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service of this district, and we are perfectly satisfied that no officer in the department stands higher with the people with whom he has business communications, or with his department. He is strict with his subordinates, yet he is exceedingly well liked by them. We have never seen a superior officer so universally respected, admired and obeyed by his subordinates His district consists of North Carolina, Virginia and Maryland, including the District of Columbia. He is a thorough Republican, and does his duty by that party, as all good Republicans will, but while that is the case he allows no man who is a Republican to neglect his duty to the service. His executive ability is universally conceded be of the first order. Mr. Baily has been connected with the service for many years, therefore he is thorough conversant with the duties connected therewith. Such merit as possesses, we hope to see rewarded by the Post Office Department and the country.

New Haven, Conn., has 508 establishments of productive industry, including not only large factories, but blacksmith, joiner and other small shops, doing an annual business of over $500. There are 115 different kinds of manufacturing carried on in that town, and the capital invested is nearly $10,000,000. The number of hands employed is 16,065, of which 2,378 are males over 16,4,327 females over 15, and 328 children and youths. The total production for the census year (June 1, 1879, to June 1, 1880) was $25,799,777.

If you know of any Congressional votes being thrown out of the box, and not counted for Wm. P. Canaday, by poll-holders, send all the information and the number of votes thrown out to Col. O. H. Blocker, Fayetteville, N. C.

THE FUNDING BILL.

CONTRACTION AND THE REMEDY.

THE VIEWS OF CONTROLLER KNOX—A CHANGE IN SENTIMENT AT WASHINGTON—A VETO TALKED OF AND ASKED FOR.

The effect of the passage of the Funding bill, and the probable further effects should it become a law, form one of the leading topics at Washington. The correspondent of the *Tribune* conversed yesterday with Controller Knox and Congressman Carlisle upon the subject and their views are given herewith. There is a growing sentiment in favor of a veto by the President. The associated banks and bankers of Cleveland, Ohio, sent a dispatch to the President asking him to veto the bill.—Banks in several cities yesterday took steps to withdraw their circulation.

Controller Knox said the Setacrary of the Treasury could use whatever surplus he has—say ten or twelve million dollars—to purchase bonds for the sinking fund. Then the bill authorizes him to used $50,000,000 of the coin in the Treasury to buy called bonds.

He considers the bill in its present form mischievous. It is in some of its features semi-repudiation. The President ought to veto it.

Opinion regarding the probability of a veto of the Funding bill has undergone some change in Washington since last Saturday. A number of the Republican members of the House of Representatives, who two days ago did not believe a veto could be justified, are now outspoken in their desire that the President will not approve the bill. Some of the warmest friends of the measure show signs of genuine alarm this evening, and are extremely violent in their denunciations of what they style the "National Bank Ring." They appear filled with wonder because the banks desire to control and manage their own property. It was suggested to-day by a distinguished Republican Representative, who has had a long experience and possesses a through knowledge of financial subjects, that as the success or failure of the Funding law will entirely depend upon whether or not the tax is removed from bank deposits, it would be wise for the President to withhold his approval of the Funding bill until a bill for the latter purpose shall be passed by Congress and sent to him for his approval. It is probable that the attention of the President may he attracted to this as a satisfactory solution of the present difficulty.

Several incongruities in the Funding bill have already been pointed out: another should be mentioned. The bill requires all deposits of bonds to secure circulation after July 1 to be of three per cents. The same section of the bill reenacts section 4,159 of the revised statutes, and that section directs that all deposits by National banks to secure circulation shall be "any United States registered bonds bearing interest." Here is a flat contradiction between two pasts of the same same section of this remarkable funding bill.

BANKS RETIRING CIRCULATION.

There was deposited at the Sub-Treasury yesterday $2,272,000 in money to retire bank circulation, and in addition there was received $1,421,550 in checks, which will be collected to-morrow morning. The amount virtually deposited yesterday was therefore $3,693,555. Of this sum the greater part was on account of country banks, but a few city banks were represented. Since the passage of the Funding bill by the Senate the deposits at the Sub-Treasury have amounted to $5,557,550. Other banks still hold under consideration the retirement of their circulation, and it is expected by bank officers that the deposits to-morrow will be larger than they were yesterday.

FITZ JOHN PORTER.

SETTLED FOR THIS SESSION.

From the Inter Ocean.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.-The Fitz John Porter case was finally buried in the House for this morning. Sparks, having the bill for his relief in charge as chairman of the committee on Military Affairs, moved to consider it. After a sharp struggle the House decided in a viva voce by a large majority against taking the bill up. The vote was then taken by yeas and nays, and the majority against it was fourteen. Speaker Randall, however, who is favorable to Porter, withheld the announcement of the vote a painfully long time, during which interval Sparks, General Joseph Johnson, and Bragg of Wisconsin, flew around among the Democrats, running them in, and insisting upon the change of votes by several, so that when the vote was finally announced at 114 to 117, it was found that the bill narrowly missed consideration. Senator Randolph, who has charge of Fitz John Porter's case in the Senate, was on the floor during the time, and was very active among the Democratic members.—The Republicans voted almost solidly against taking the bill up. Sparks, Randall and Randolph are greatly disappointed, but the fear of a prolonged political discussion, for which many members have been prepared for a long time on the bill was a prominent reason why many Democrats voted against taking it up. The fear of an extra session also had a wholesome effect on them in this connection.

When Gen. J. A. Wagener was Mayor of Charleston he voluntarily gave up $500 of his salary to the city, and devoted his entire time to the duties of the office for $2,500: but W. A Courtenay, the Fraudulent Mayor, votes himself $4,000 a year for 2 hours per day devoted to the business of the city.

The General Assembly of North Carolina.

SENATE.

February 18.

Senate meet at the usual hour, Lieutenant-Governor Robinson in the chair.

Prayer by Prof, Mangum.

Pridgen—Bill to authorize the commissioners of Brunswick county to levy a special tax for the benefit of the common schools of said county. Referred.

Eleven hundred and forty petitioners for prohibition, offered.

The question was further and well discussed by Messrs, Glenn, Williamson of Edgecombe, and Spears, advocating the necessity of a Governor's mansion.

Harper made a second speech in favor of his amendment. He took the position that we did not need the said mansion now, nor would we at any time hereafter. These things were aping the courts of Europ an antiquity, and encouraged us to ape their extravagance and corruption, which we would not be too slow to do. Since the days of Belshazzar's feast, down through the thirteen Assyrian kings, and the sixty Roman emperors, heaven had set its seal upon courts, and the extravagance and corruption they necessarily engendered.

The unfinished busines of yesterday was taken up, which was the consideration of the bill to erect a Supreme Court and library building and Governor's mansion.

The question was was now upon the amendment of Harper, to strike out the part of the bill authorizing the building of a Governor's mansion and apply the surplus moneys on hand, after erecting the Supreme Court building, to the common school fund. It was further discussed adversely by Messrs. Battle and Respass.

Dortch was in favor of the bill, but thought that the whole bill would not be liable to pass, and it was perhaps best to put it in such shape as to include that most likely to pass and most necessary.

The question was now upon the amendment of Harper. A division of the question was called for by Lockhart, and the amendment was lost.

The question was now upon the amendment of Dortch, to locate the Supreme Court and library building upon Union square, and the amendment adopted.

The question being upon the passage of the bill on its second reading, the yeas and nays were called, and it failed to pass—yeas 15, nays 22.

A motion was than made to reconsider and to lay this motion on the table, which latter motion was lost.

On motion of Staples, his motion to reconsider was made the special order for Wednesday at 12 o'clock m.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The House was called to order at 10.05 by Rose, and opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Gwaltney, of this city.

Petitions for general and local prohibitory laws were presented by the following and referred to the committee on prohibition:

Messrs. Foy, 11 names from Onslow; Townsend, citizens of Cumberland; Taylor, 600 names; Webster, citizens of Rockingham; Grainger, 13 petitions from Wayne and Lenoir; Turner of Stanly, 2 petitions from Stanly; Davis of Madison, 461 names from Madison county; Gatling from the citizens of Gates; Gwinn, from the citizens of Surry; Brown, from the citizens of Iredell.

The following in regard to the appointment of Magistrates: Messrs. Grainger, Riggs, and Turner of moore.

Reports from committees were submitted by Grainger for propositions and grievances; Manning for judiciary; Gatling for corporations; Rose for judiciary; Ellingson for corporations; Smedes for insane asylum; Joyner for the erection of a monument to Gov. Caswell; Bowman for prohibition.

Subsequently, by consent, the following were introduced;

Morrison—For prohibition within three miles of certain cotton mills. Referred.

Townsend—For prohibition within two miles of certain churches. Referred.

Neal—A petition from the citizens of Mecklenburg asking a prohibitory law. Referred.

Daviss, of Madison—A memorial from Mars' Hill Church in Madison county, for prohibition. Referred.

Green, of Orange, and Gardin, of McDowell, presented petitions asking local prohibitory laws in their counties.

Munden—A bill to amend the charter of the Elizabeth City and Norfolk Railway Company. By request this bill was put on its several reading and passed. (Increases the number of directors from five to fifteen.)

February 21.

SENATE.

The Senate met at the usual hour, Lieutenant Governor Robinson in the chair.

Prayer by Rev. Dr. Marshal.

Petitions with regard to prohibition were introduced as follows:

Mr. Gudger—From certain citizens of Mitchell county.

Mr. Eaves from certains of Rutherford county.

Mr. Davidson—Bill for the relief of the heirs-at-law of N. W. Woodfin. Calender.

Mr. Davidson—Bill to provide for the election of an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, a judge of the Superior Court, and solicitor from the first, second third, fourth, fifth ard sixth judicial district, at a general election, to be held on the first Tuesday in November, 1885. Referred.

Mr. Manning—Bill to ratify an election in Elizabeth City. Referred.

CALENDAR.

On motion of Mr. York, the consideration of the bills relative to the government of the insane asylum was taken up. The first was Senate bill 637, to incorporate the Eastern North Carolina Insane Asylum, which passed its second reading. Explained by Mr. York, and passed second reading. The second was Senate bill—for the better government of the North Carolina Insane Asylum, situate at Raleigh. Passed second and third readings.

On motion of Mr. Williamson, of Davie, Senate bill 460 was reconsidered that the amendment might be stricken out. Explained by Mr. Williamson. The bill passed its final reading. This bill was for the better protection of those portions of Davie county where the stock law prevails.

On motion, the calendar was placed at the disposal of the chair.

Senate bill 493, for the better protection of farmers and fishermen amended by committee, applying the provisions of the act only to city of Wilmington; amended by Clerk, that the city of Newbern be included; amended by Williamson, of Edgecombe that Tarboro be inserted. The amendments were adopted and it passed its second reading. Amended by Respass to insert the town of Washington, and explained by Scott of New Hanover. The bill is designed to protect such persons as bring produce and fish into the city from certain town ordinances.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House was called to oder at 10:05, by Bose.

Prayer by Rev. Dr. Marshell.

Prohibition petitioes were presented as follows:

Messrs. Shipes (two), Hood (two), Terrel(with 192 namesform Halifax), Austin (three from Yancey), Hamrick, White, (with 66 names), Roberts (with 133 names), Harrison (with 86 names), Bryson, Foy)two, one containing 159 names), Killpatrick (five form Wayne), Heilman, Culbreth (three), Rowland (four), Terrell (with 204 names), Gaither, Spainhour (from Mt. Pleasant church Horney(with 56 names), Holton (with 98 names), Graham (three, with 179 names,) Hanner (with 71 names), Weaver (with 752 citizens of Buncombe), Bunting (two with 261 names,) Cowan (three), Pigford.

Smedes presented a petition from New Light township against prohibition for that township.

Messrs. Pritchard (three), Gardin, Brown and Cowan.

On motion of Blaisdell, Wilson of New Hanover, qualified and took his seat.

On motion of Blaisdell, the calendar was placed at the disposal of the Speaker for the balance of the session.

Aouse bill to allow the commissioners of Elizabeth City to pave certain streets in that town, and to increase the Mayor's salary to $1,000. Tabled, on motion of Boykin.

House bill to prevent the whipping of convicts in the Penitentiary or on the railroads. A considerable discussion arose, during which the case of the convict Fries, from Forsyth county was trought up, and Bledsoe, who was an attorney in the case, made a speech on the subject. He thought that punishment by whipping was unconstitutional. On motion of Carter, the bill was referred to the judiciary committee.

House bill in regard to stocking the waters of Wake county with fish. Tabled.

On motion the House then adjourned.

THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

Seventeen Senators who think the House of Representatives did not Appropriate Money Enough for the Trout Streams.

By Telegraph to the Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—There are at least seventeen Senators who do not believe that the House of Representatives has been sufficiently liberal in making appropriations for the improvement of rivers and harbors. These Senators have therefore offered amendments to the River and Harbor bill which is now pending in the Senate Committee on Commerce. If the forty-one amendments offered by the seventeen Senators referred to are adopted, they will swell the total amount appropriated by the bill to the sum of $11,585,850, or $1,406,850 in excess of the amount appropriated by the House. As might be expected, the great maritime State of West Virginia demands a good share of the increase, and Senator Hereford, who will retire to private life next week, modestly asks that the Great Kanawha may receive $500,000 instead of the $200,000 granted by the House. He demands $30,000 instead of $5,000 for the raging Elk, and $30,000 instead of $20,000 for the New River. Senator Anthony asks $5,630 for the Potowomut River in Rhode Island, while Senator McMillan, of Minnesota, declares that nothing than $25,000 will suffice for Goose Neck Rapids. Senator Pugh thinks the Tallapoosa has been neglected by the House, and he accordingly makes an explicit demand for $12,259. Senator McDonald is willing to do another good turn for the commerce of Indiana before his official life ends, and he therefore asks $100,000 for the improvement of the Kankakee River east of the Illinois State line. Senator Beck demands $35,000 in addition to the $100,000 granted by the House for the Kentuck River, and Senator Coke wants $100,000 more for the harbor of Galveston.

There is no evidence as to the fate of any of our North Carolina appropriations. We make a statement in another column which lets a little light on the subject however

Petroleum fountains and asphalt mines, very rich, have been discovered in Venezuela, South America. The petroleum issues in streams from a sand bank full of holes. One of the fountains spurts petroleum and water at the rate of 240 gallons per hour. The petroleum is found to equal in value that imported from the United States. Excellent anthracite coal is also found in the same regions. The discoveries are near the city of Maracaibo in the State of Zulia. The presence of the petroleum was known sixty years ago, but there was no method of refining it at that time. It now promises to become a valuable article of commerce.

"Timidity creates cowards and never wins success. It is a strong and abiding faith in one's own ability to perform that overcomes difficulties that others thought could not be surmounted."

Official Census Returns for North Carolina, by Counties.

Counties.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Native.	Foreign.	White.	Colored.
Alamance	14,615	6,992	7,621	14,578	37	9,997	4,618
Anson	18,000	8,715	9,285	17,972	28	8,798	9,202
Alexander	8,353	4,026	4,329	8,309	4	7,489	864
Alleghany	5,496	2,761	2,735	5,491	3	5,398	98
Ashe	14,434	7,248	7,186	14,408	26	13,678	756
Bladen	16,158	7,952	8,206	16,149	9	7,854	8,304
Brunswick	9,390	4,769	4,621	9,347	43	5,488	3,902
Buncombe	21,910	10,939	10,971	21,781	129	18,439	3,471
Burke	12,841	6,153	6,688	12,800	11	10,069	2,772
Beaufort	17,471	8,706	8,771	17,429	42	10,369	7,102
Bertie	16,401	8,129	8,272	16,365	6	8,841	7,560
Caswell	17,925	8,950	8,975	17,918	7	7,440	10,485
Chatham	23,456	11,427	12,029	23,417	39	15,588	7,868
Cabarrus	14,964	7,453	7,606	14,936	28	9,944	5,020
Catawba	14,946	7,154	7,792	14,905	41	12,472	2,474
Cherokee	8,182	3,991	4,191	8,177	5	7,706	476
Columbus	14,439	7,215	7,224	14,418	21	9,568	4,871
Cumberland	28,836	11,493	12,343	23,717	119	13,583	11,253
Caldwell	10,288	4,975	5,313	10,276	12	9,689	1,599
Camden	6,277	3,132	3,141	6,269	14	3,791	2,486
Carteret	9,785	4,817	4,968	9,737	28	7,948	2,837
Chowan	7,900	3,821	4,079	7,894	6	2,603	5,297
Clay	3,816	1,881	1,935	3,816	—	3,773	43
Cleveland	16,571	8,023	8,548	16,560	11	13,989	2,582
Craven	19,729	9,351	10,378	19,624	105	6,982	12,747
Currituck	6,476	3,357	3,119	6,470	6	4,681	1,795
Davidson	20,330	9,955	10,396	20,306	24	14,940	5,390
Davie	11,097	5,396	5,701	11,093	5	7,779	3,318
Duplin	18,771	9,141	9,630	18,754	17	10,288	8,483
Dare	3,245	1,650	1,595	3,244	1	2,878	367
Edgecombe	28,179	13,125	13,054	28,135	44	7,958	20,221
Forsythe	19,070	8,882	10,188	19,005	65	13,042	6,028
Franklin	20,829	10,206	10,623	20,820	9	6,471	14,358
Gates	8,807	4,277	4,530	8,803	4	4,386	4,421
Graham	2,335	1,156	1,179	2,332	3	2,123	212
Greene	10,034	4,918	5,116	10,028	6	4,642	5,392
Granville	31,285	15,507	15,778	31,162	123	13,862	17,423
Guilford	28,581	13,920	14,284	28,394	187	18,208	9,986
Gaston	14,954	6,918	7,336	14,905	49	10,189	4,765
Halifax	30,300	15,211	15,089	30,189	69	9,163	21,136
Harnett	10,982	5,300	5,502	10,932	25	7,113	3,767
Henderson	10,280	5,021	5,259	10,222	58	8,985	1,295
Haywood	10,271	5,085	5,170	10,231	4	9,787	484
Hertford	11,382	5,816	6,027	10,287	8	5,111	6,271
Hyde	7,765	3,948	3,817	11,535	11	4,422	3,343
Iredell	22,672	10,877	11,795	7,744	41	16,736	5,934
Jackson	7,343	3,842	3,701	7,331	12	6,564	779
Jones	7,688	3,767	3,921	7,681	7	3,215	4,473
Lincoln	11,061	5,342	5,719	11,051	10	8,160	2,901
Lenoir	15,344	7,506	7,838	15,328	16	7,277	8,067
McDowell	9,836	4,847	4,989	9,813	23	7,937	1,899
Macon	8,054	3,951	4,103	8,041	13	7,788	266
Madison	12,810	6,470	6,340	12,784	12	12,553	257
Martin	13,140	6,452	6,688	13,115	25	6,657	6,483
Mitchell	9,435	4,666	4,769	9,427	8	8,932	503
Mecklenburg	34,180	17,029	17,151	33,976	204	17,923	16,259
Montgomery	9,575	4,818	4,757	9,563	12	6,960	2,615
Moore	16,221	8,289	8,424	16,205	16	11,485	4,736
New Hanover	21,387	9,951	11,436	20,854	533	8,163	13,224
Onslow	9,828	4,916	4,912	9,815	11	6,919	2,898
Pamlico	6,324	3,138	3,194	9,987	9	4,208	2,116
Perquimons	9,478	4,697	4,782	21,771	1	4,860	4,618
Pitt	21,790	10,539	11,091	5,061	19	10,701	11,089
Polk	5,063	2,493	2,570	9,814	2	3,929	1,134
Pasquotank	10,388	5,135	5,253	10,350	38	4,957	5,429
Pender	12,408	6,311	6,187	12,445	25	5,511	6,897
Rutherford	18,198	7,231	7,961	15,184	14	11,923	6,275
Richmond	18,248	8,981	9,261	18,188	57	3,145	15,103
Robeson	23,862	11,810	12,042	22,834	28	11,980	11,874
Sampson	22,982	11,185	11,797	22,872	10	13,947	9,035
Stanly	10,506	5,116	5,390	10,504	2	9,165	1,341
Surry	15,301	7,504	7,797	15,286	15	13,205	2,096
Swain	3,785	1,914	1,871	3,785	—	3,268	517
Transylvania	5,340	2,682	2,658	5,320	20	4,823	517
Tyrrell	4,545	2,303	2,242	4,541	4	3,110	1,435
Union	18,056	8,939	9,117	18,041	15	13,263	4,793
Watauga	8,160	4,020	4,140	8,160	15	7,751	409
Washington	8,928	4,352	4,576	8,910	—	4,351	4,577
Wilkes	18,181	9,091	10,090	10,175	6	17,259	1,923
Yadkin	12,421	5,955	6,466	12,420	1	10,977	1,444
Yancey	7,093	3,792	3,301	7,092	1	7,068	25

*Including, in Buncombe county, 11 Indians; in Cherokee county, 97 Indians and Half-breeds; in Mecklenburgh county, 12 Indians and Half-breeds; in Moore county, 4 Indians; in Pender county, 2 Indians; in Sampson county, 6 Indians and Half-breeds; in Ashe county, 3 Indians; in Caldwell county, 1 Indian; in Camden county, 12 Indians; in Carteret county, 1 Japanese; in Craven county, 1 Indian; in Graham county, 189 Indians; in Jackson county, 377 Indians and Half-breeds; in Macon county, 13 Indians; in Pitt county, 3 Indians and Half-breeds; in Rutherford county, 21 Indians; in Swain county, 441 Indians and Half-breeds.

Letter From Town Creek.

TOWN CREEK, BRUNSWICK CO., February 23, 1881.

MR. EDITOR:—We are having a treat for the past few days, less, and sunshine occasionally. Farmers are beginning to prepare for plowing, but are at least six weeks behind time, and will be late in starting crops. Most everybody is expecting to plant more or less cotton. In all probability there will be and increase of acreage of 75 per cent, and I fear many will be disappointed in their calculations, having to pay such high prices for fertilizers, and heavy interest on advances. There will be will be no money for the farmer.

Politically the people are abusing the Legislature for not doing something for the benefit of the poor, laboring class. But little, so far, has been done, and what is, is against the poor man and far the benefit of the rings, and those who are able to help themselves. Among the many unfair things in our county, the road law is the greatest imposition on the poor man. Roads have to be worked by men between certain ages, and they are compelled to work whenever called on. Many men are in my neighborhood who own no stock or vehicle, and never use or see the road, only when they work it. Some have to walk eight or ten miles to get to the work on roads, for wealthy men to travel on, who have not spent one dollar on the roads since war. Yet every time a bill is introduced in the Legislature to keep up public roads by taxation, it causes us trouble,

There is no reason why a rich man's property should not be taxed to keep up roads for his own use and benefit, as for poor men who have to get their living by day's work at 40 or 50 cents per day, and have to work six days every week in the year, and more if necessary. This is unfair, and if our legislators have any reason or common sense they would change such unfair and overbearing laws. But their whole desire seems tobe to relieve the more wealthy and oppress the poor. It is time that the poor, laboring class of men in this country were looking to their interest, and demanding justice at the hands of our rulers and law-makers.

By publishing the above you will oblige, E. W. TAYLOR.

Gen. Imboden, of Virginia, on behalf of the South Atlantic and Ohio Railway Construction Company, submitted a proposition to purchase the State's interest in the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad for fifty-five thousand dollars, agreeing to complete the road to its terminus in Caldwell County within two years.

A steamer only twenty-five feet in length has been constructed and equipped for Jacob Powell, a farmer near Logansport, Ind., who awaits the subsidence of the storm to run her to New Orleans and back on a pleasure trip.

A Bill to Repudiate Just Debts.

FOR THE POST.

It is with deep regret that we notice that the Legislature of North Carolina is tampering with the indebtedness of corporations and assuming to make legal a process of swindling honest citizens out of their honestly earned means. In some cases widows and orphans are being robbed by a government that should protect them, and secure to them their rights as a loving father extends his protecting arm over his children, but does not raise it menacingly to distress and cripple them.

A man should think deeply before he places himself upon the side of repudiation. Does he reflect that he is proclaiming himself dishonest, and transmitting to his children the germs of weak principles that may, in them, germinate blossoms of blighting crime, "When thou seest a thief, consent not unto him." Deprive not any one of his lawful property lest the Lord thy God see it and render unto thee the recompense. In the name of a just God we protest against all shamming o payment of debt, all attempts to legalize swindles, and all tampering with contracts by legislative bodies, which rarely know the real merits of a case, but generally get a one-sided view of matter from those who are interested in robbing through these bills of questionable morality.

R. BARDSON BUXTON.

Fayetteville, N. C.

Good Night, Sweetheart.

And the reason they loved each other so, was that he had just brought her the February number of the Southern Musical Journal, of Savannah, Ga Their eyes had grown dim and their breaths had mingled as he read to her Holmes' sweet Opening of the Piano. She had gotten a hint worth having, and information too, in Who was Rocin Adal? Bellini and Paste had held them like a short love story, and she had played a few bars of the Marseillaise, as he read along its origin and followed with the Hayden Coution incident. Then their own romance was so new and tender, that they sat very close, as she read Charlotte Cushman's Romance. A little ashamed now, they laughed over Bill Arp to get over it, and, instructed by Jean Paul's article on The Language of the Heart, she began to play the new music of this number, The Last Chord. and sang it too. Then she dashed into the brilliant Elly Waltz and turned back to the January number for the new Bernhardt Shottische and The Aulge and the Child. Then she played Come back to the Old Home Again, from the same number, and he said he would. That is how they parted so at the door. Send a 3 cent stamp to the Publisher, Lubbin & Bates, for a specimen copy of the Journal, and you may likewise enjoy it.

If all hearts were frank, just, and honest, the Major part of the virtues would be useless to us.

THE WILMINGTON POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SUNDAY MORNING, FEB. 27 1881.

The brightest crowns that are worn in heaven have been tried and smelted and polished and gloried through the furnace of affliction.

Mr. Holekamp, of Comfort, Texas, has patented a seed planter whereby corn sorghum, beans, rice, cotton, etc., etc., may be planted in hills or drills, and so constructed that the seed may be planted in any desired quantity, and at any desired distance apart, and with the rows at any distance apart.

When Caleb Cushing returned from China, where he had gone as the official representative of this country in 1842, he related this remarkable story. On the occasion of his first public reception he was requested by the chief mandarin to give some account of this country, and customs of the people. He did so, and was somewhat disappointed to find that his marvelous stories of steamboats, railways, labor saving machinery, etc., excited no surprise.—When he concluded a mandarin of high rank said: "China had all those things some thousands of years ago. At first our people were excited about their discoveries and inventions. They thought they would bring prosperity and happiness to the people. But they were disappointed. Rich men monopolized them, and used them as meane for oppressing the poor. The machines did the work which had formerly been done by men, and working men could no longer get work to do. They went about the country looking for work, but everywhere they found machines at work, so they became beggars and thieves. This went on until the whole land was overrun with tramps, and half the people were starving. Then the Emperor issued an edict that none should use any new invented machinery, invented to save labor, but that the people should again be employed as formerly. We think this a wise law, and so have observed it ever since.—Your country is young and your people have not the experience of China. We do not want your inventions, and think you will get tired of them.

DIRECTORY OF LODGES.

MASONIC.—(WHITE.)

St. John's Lodge No. 1, F & A M, meet last Thursday evening of each month, at Masonic Hall.

Wilmington Lodge 339, F & A M, meets at Tuesday in each month at Masonic Hall.

Concord Chapter No 1 R A M, meets 3d Monday in each month, at Masonic Hall.

Wilmington Council No. 4, R and O M, meet 2d Monday in each month, at Masonic Hall.

Wilmington Commandery No. 1, K T, meets 2d Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Hall.

KNIGHTS OF HONOR,

Carolina Lodge 31, meet 1st and 3d Mondays in each month, at Odd Fellows Hall.

I. O. O. F.

Cape Fear Lodge No 2, meets every Tuesday evening.

Orion Lodge No 7, meets every Wednesday evening.

Campbell Encampment No. 1, meets 1st and 3d Friday evening of each month

Rebecca Lodge meets 1st and 3d Thursday evenings of each month.

Wilmington Degree Lodge meets 2d and 4th Thursday evening of each month,

O. K. S. B.

Manhattan Lodge No 158, meets 2d and 4th Sunday in each month, at 3 o'clock p m

ROYAL ARCANUM.

Cornelius Harnett Council No 234, meets 2d and 4th Monday evening of each month.

The above Lodges meet at Odd Fellows Hall on Third between Princess and Chestnut streets.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Stonewall Lodge No. 1, Meets every Monday at Castle Hall, on Third street.

Germania Lodge No. 4, meets every Thursday evening at Castle Hall.

Endowment Rank No. 221, meet 3d Friday in each month, at Castle Hall,

I. O. R. M.

Wyoming Tribe No. 4, meets every Tuesday evening, at their Hall on Prince-s between front and Second streets.

MASONIC—(COLORED.)

Mt. Nebo Lodge meet 1st and 3d Monday in each month, on Sixth between Walnut and Red Cross streets.

Giblem Lodge, meet 2d and 4th Monday in each month, corner Eighth and Princess streets.

G. U. O. O. F.

Pure Love Lodge, meet 1st and 3d Tuesday in each month, corner Dock and Water sts

Golden Lyre Lodge, meet 1st and 3d Monday in each month, corner Market and Water streets.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Dec 18-tf

W. H. MOORE & CO.,

CORNER OF FRONT AND MULBERRY STREETS,

Keeps always on hand, the celebrated

"KEY STONE LINIMENT,"

at 25 cents per bottle.

Also, the world renown

"INDIAN POWDERS,"

celebrated for their remarkable cures.

Call at my STAND, FLAG SIGN, on Front Street.

All orders from other counties filled promptly.

Jan 21 tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons visiting Waccamaw Lake on excursions, would do well to call on Henry McDowell for pleasure boats and skiffs. He is always on hand.

Feb 21 tf.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROSENTHAL'S

NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

32 Market Street.

A Word of Advice to My Patrons.

MY STOCK IS NOW COMPLETE IN ALL its Branches, and my arrangements enable me to recieve New Arrivals of Styles, of the Best Make, Weekly.

My Stock will tell in the Future as it has in the Past.

Call and examine before you purchase.

My School Shoes cannot be surpassed by any in the State.

Remember the new sign of the Show-Case.

Next week I will give you some of my Popular Prices; no time this week.

Respectfully,

C. ROSENTHAL,

32 Market St.

oct 19— Sign of the Show Case.

45 Years Before the Public.

THE GENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

CELEBRATED

LIVER PILLS

FOR THE CURE OF

Hepatitis, or Liver Complaint,

DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

AGUE AND FEVER.

DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them a FAIR TRIAL.

For all bilious derangements, and as a simple purgative, they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Every box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

The genuine McLANE'S LIVER PILLS bear the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrappers.

Insist upon having the genuine DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

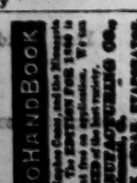
nov 25—1

LANDRETH'S

1784 SEEDS are the BEST 1881

DAVID LANDRETH & SONS, PHILADA., PA.

Dec 12-1y



A man can make handsome money at work for us than at anything else. Capital not required; we will show you. $12 per day at home made by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. Costly outfit and terms free. Address TRUE & CO, Augusta, Maine. apl 5 1y

MISCELLANEOUS.

H. T.

HELMBOLD'S

COMPOUND

FLUID EXTRACT

BUCHU.

PHArMACEUTICAL.

A SPECIFIC REMEDY FOR ALL

DISEASES

OF THE

BLADDER & KIDNEYS.

For Debility, Loss of Memory, Indisposition to Exertion or Business, Shortness of Breath, Troubled with Thoughts of Disease, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Chest, and Head, Rush of Blood to the Head, Pale Countenance and Dry Skin.

If these symptoms are allowed to go on, very frequently Epileptic Fits and Consumption follow. When the constitution becomes affected it requires the aid of an invigorating medicine to strengthen and tone up the system—which

"HELMBOLD'S BUCHU,"

DOES IN EVERY CASE

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU

IS UNEQUALLED

By any remedy known. It is prescribed by the most eminent physicians all over the world. In

Rheumatism,
Spermatorrhœa,
Neuralgia,
Nervousness,
Dyspepsia,
Indigestion,
Constipation,
Aches and Pains,
General Debility,
Kidney Diseases,
Liver Complaint,
Nervous Debility,
Epilepsy,
Head Troubles,
Paralysis,
General Ill Health,
Spinal Diseases,
Sciatica,
Deafness,
Decline,
Lumbago,
Catarrh,
Nervous Complaints,
Female Complaints.

Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Cough, Dizziness, Sour Stomach, Eruptions, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a thousand other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU

INVIGORATES THE STOMACH,

And stimulates the torpid Liver, Bowels, and Kidneys to healthy action, in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

A single trial will be quite sufficient to convince the most hesitating of its valuable remedial qualities.

PRICE $1 PER BOTTLE.

Or Six Bottles for $5.

Delivered to any address free from observation.

"Patients" may consult by letter, receiving the same attention as by calling.

Competent Physicians attend to correspondents. All letters should be addressed to

H. T. HELMBOLD,

Druggist and Chemist

Philadelphia, Pa.

CAUTION!

See that the private Proprietary Stamp is on each bottle.

SOLD EVEYWHERE.

Dec 6—1y

RAILROADS.

Richmond and Petersburg Railroad Co.

COMMENCING Sunday, Feb. 6, 1881 trains on this road will run as follows

LEAVE RICHMOND, SOUTH.

2:35 P. M., Fast Mail daily, makes through connections for Savannah. Stops only at Petersburg.

12.00 M., THROUGH MAIL daily connecting for Augusta, Atlanta (Ga.), Montgomery, Selma, Eufaula, Jacksonville, Tallahassee, Thomasville and Chattahoochee (Ga.) Through Sleeping Pullman Sleepers between New York and Savannah on this train.

8:00 P. M. Special Norfolk Express, arranged especially to provice quick trains between Richmond and Norfolk, daily. Passengers taking this train will make close connection at Petersburg for Norfolk. Stops at all stations.

6:15 A. M., Through Freight Train Daily, except Sunday.

11.20 A. M. Freight trins daily except Sunday.

10:05 P. M., Through Mail daily for Weldon, Wilmington, Charleston and south. Stops at Chester, Half-Way and Brewry's Bluff on signal. Pullman Sleepers on this train between Washington and Charleston.

LEAVE PETERSBURG, NORTH.

4:05 A. M., Fast Mail daily. Stops only at Chester.

6.00 A. M., THROUGH Mail daily, connecting with Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroads, for all points North, East, and West. Stops at Manchester and Chester, Half-Way and at Brewry's Bluff on signal. Pullman Sleepers between Charleston and Washington.

9:30 A. M., Special Norfolk Express, daily, Stops at all stations.

3:10 P. M., Through Mail daily connecting with Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad for all points east and west. Also making close connection with the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad for the Virginia springs and all points north and west. This train stops at Manchester and Chester. Pullman Sleepers on on this train between Savannah and New York.

7.25 A. M Freight daily, except Sunday. Stops at all stations.

4:50 P. M., Freight daily, except Sunday. Stops at all stations.

All trains leaving Petersburg will start from the Appomattox Depot.

SUNDAY EXCURSION TRAINS leave Richmond at 9.00 A. M. Leave Petersburg at 4.30 P. M. every Sunday.

T. D. KLINE, Superintendent.

A. POPE, G. P. & T. Agent.

jan 9 tf

FAST MAIL AND PASSENGER ROUTE TO THE NORTH AND EAST, VIA. THE RICHMOND, FREDERICKSBURG AND POTOMAC RAILROAD.

Entire trains run through from Wilmington to Washington, via. this route without change.

Leave Wilmington, [W & W R R,] daily at.....6.50 a m and 8.40 p m
Leave Richmond.....5 p m " 8.12 a m Sunday excepted.
Arrive at Washington at 9.25 p m and 1.10 p m, Sunday excepted.
Arrive at Baltimore at 11.10 p m and 3.05 p m, Sunday excepted.
Arrive at Philadelphia at 3.25 a m and 6.50 p m, Sunday excepted.
Arrive at New York at 6.45 a m and 10.05 p m, Sunday excepted.

Pullman Palace Sleeping cars on the 6.50 a. m. trains to New York, and on the 8.40 p m. trains to Washington.

C. A. TAYLOR, General Ticket Agent.

E. T. D. MYERS, Gen'l. Supt.

mch 21 tf

Wimington & Weldon Railroad

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 26th, 1880.

COMMENCING June 1st, 1880, Round Trip Tickets to the

Mineral Springs and Summer Resort's of Virginia, West Virginia and North Carolina,

will be on sale at the Coupon Ticket offices of this Road via. Goldsboro, Weldon, Richmond or Petersburg, and also to Summer Resorts on upper South Carolina and Western North Carolina, via. Wilmington and Columbia.

For Tickets, Price Lists and Time Cards containing all needful information, call on the undersigned, or Ticket Agents at Wilmington, Wilson, Weldon, Tarboro and Goldsboro.

A. POPE, General Passenger Agent.

June 6 tf

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroad.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 26th, 1880.

COMMENCING June 1st, 1880, Round Trip Tickets to the

Mineral Springs and Summer Resorts of Virginia, West Virginia and North Carolina,

will be on sale at the Coupon Ticket offices of this Road.

For Tickets, Price Lists, and Time Cards containing all needful information, call on the undersigned, or Ticket Agents at Wilmington, Florence, Sumter or Columbia.

A. POPE, General Passenger Agent.

June 6 tf

SUMNER LODGE, NO 48,

OF COLUMBIA, S. C.,

I. O. of G. S. and D. of S.,

Meets Monday evening of each week at 8 o'clock.

A. J. FORREST, P. S.

mch 7 tf

IMPORTANT TO AGENTS.—THE LIFE OF GEN. JAMES A. GARFIELD,

By his personal friend, MAJOR BUNDY, Editor of N. Y. Mail, is the only edition to which Gen. Garfield has given personal attention or data. Handsomely illustrated. Published and issued. "The Last."—N. Y. Commercial Advertiser. "The fastest."—N. Y. Herald. "The most useful, complete and satisfactory."—N. Y. Tribune. Full length steel engraving by Rice. Drops a precious tribute expressly for this work. Active Agents Wanted. Liberal terms. Send $1.50 at once for complete outfit. A. D. RANKIN & CO., 111 & 113 William St., New York. apr 18 1y

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Company.

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 27, 1880.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON and after November 28th, 1880, at 4:15 p. m., Passenger Trains on the W. & W. Railroad will run as follows:

DAY MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN Daily—Nos. 47 North and 48 South.

Leave Wilmington, Front Street Depot, at.....6.40 A. M
Arrive at Weldon at.....12:40 P. M
Leave Weldon at.....3:40 P. M
Arrive at Wilmington, Front St. Depot at.....9:35 P. M

FAST THROUGH MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAINS, Daily—Nos. 43 North and 44 South.

Leave Wilmington, Front Street Depot at.....8:03 P M
Arrive at Weldon.....1:42 A M
Leave Weldon.....2:20 M
Arrive at Wilmington, Front Street Depot.....10:10 P M

Train No. 40 North will stop only at Rocky Point, Burgaw, South Washington, Magnolia, Mt. Olive, Goldsboro, Wilson, Rocky unt, Enfield and Halifax.

Train No. 40 South will stop only at Rocky Mount, Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

NIGHT PASSENGER, MAIL AND EXPRESS Trains, Daily—Nos. 45 North and 42 South.

Leave Wilmington, Front Street Depot, at.....4.15 P. M.
Arrive at Weldon at.....4.15 A M
Leave Weldon daily, at.....1.45 A M
Arrive at Wilmington, Front Street Depot, at.....8.20 A M

Trains on Tarboro Branch Road leave Rocky Mount for Tarboro at 6:30 P. M. Daily and Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5.00 A. M. Returning leave Tarboro at 9.50 A. M. daily, and Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8.30 P. M.

Train No. 47 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North Daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line.

Train No. 45 runs via Richmond and Washington, and makes close connection daily to Richmond, and daily except Saturday nights for all points north of Richmond.

Train No 43 runs daily and makes close connection for all points north via Richmond and Washington.

All trains run solid between Wilmington and Washington, and have Pullman Palace Sleepers attached.

JOHN F. DIVINE, General Sup't.

A. POPE, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

nov 29-tf

GEN. SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R. Company.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 27, 1880.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

ON AND AFTER NOVEMBER 28, 1880, at 3.45 P. M., the following Passenger Schedule will be run on this road:

DAY PASSENGER, MAIL AND EXPRESS Trains, Daily—Nos. 42 West and 43 East.

Leave Wilmington.....8 40 A. M
Arrive at Florence.....1.05 P. M
Leave Florence.....3.45 P. M
Arrive at Wilmington.....7.43 P M

NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN (Daily) Nos. 47 West and 48 East.

Leave Wilmington.....10.25 P M
Leave Florence.....3.01 A M
Arrive at C. C. & A. Junction.....6.00 A. M
Arrive at Columbia.....6.10 A. M
Leave Columbia.....10.00 P. M
Leave C. C. & A. Junction.....10 20 P.M
Leave Florence at.....2.00 A. M
Arrive at Wilmington.....6.20 A M

This Train stops only at Brinkley's, Whiteville, Flemington, Fair Bluff, Marion Florence, Timmonsville, Maysville, Sumter, Camden Junction and Eastern.

Passengers for Columbia, and all points on G. & C. R. R., C. C. & A. R. R. Stations, Aiken Junction, and all points beyond, should take No. 48 Night Express.

Separate Pullman Sleepers for Charleston and for Augusta on trains 47 and 48.

All trains run solid between Charleston and Wilmington.

JOHN F. DIVINE, General Sup't.

A. POPE, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

nov29-tf

Carolina Central Railway Company.

OFFICE GEN'L SUPERINTENDENT, WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 12, 1880.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON and after DEC. 12th instant, the following Schedule will be operated on this Railway:

PASSENGER, MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN

No. 1 { Leave Wilmington.....3.10 A M / Arrive at Charlotte at.....6 10, P M
No. 2 { Leave Charlotte at.....6.20 A M / Arrive at Wilmington at 9.20 P M

Trains No. 1 and 2, stop at regular stations only, and points designated in the Company's Time Table.

PASSENGER, MAIL AND THROUGH FREIGHT TRAIN.

No. 3 { Leave Wilmington at.....7.30 P. M / Arrive at Hamlet at.....1.20 A. M / " Charlotte at.....8.15 A. M
No. 4 { Leave Charlotte at.....7.30 P. M / Arrive at Hamlet at.....1.25 A. M / " Wilmington at.....9.45 A M

No. 3 Train is Daily except Sunday, but makes no connection to Raleigh on Saturday.

No. 4 Train is Daily except on Saturday.

SHELBY DIVISION MAIL, FREIGHT & PASSENGER AND EXPRESS

No. 3. { Leave Charlotte.....8.25 A. M / Arrive at Shelby.....12.35 P. M.
No. 4. { Leave Shelby.....2.25 P. M / Arrive at Charlotte.....5.35 P. M

Close connection at Hamlet to and from Raleigh and at Charlotte via. Statesville to all points in Western North Carolina and to Asheville.

There will also be Through Sleepers run to and from Raleigh and Charlotte.

V. G. JOHNSON, Chief Engineer and Superintendent.

dec 12tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRICK YARD.

I HAVE a splendid tract of land, on the old Newbern Road, that contains the best LOT of CLAY in that part of the state.

Any one who would like to start a brick yard, will please call and see me.

Bricks are always in demand, and at good prices in this city.

dec 7tf W. P. CANADAY.

DR. A. G. OLIN

Private Hospital, No. 5, Clark St., Chicago, Ill. Cures Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Stricture, Gleet, Seminal Weakness, Impotency, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, and all Diseases of a Private Nature, from whatever cause originating. Consultation free. Medicines sent to all parts of the country. Send for symptom blank and circular. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Sundays, 10 a. m. to 12 m.

MARRIAGE GUIDE

A new work, price $1.00 (sent by mail). Medical Science of Marriage, Physiology of Marriage, Diseases of Youth and Manhood; a perfect treasure of truths and valuable information, of interest to the married, or those contemplating marriage. Both sexes. Sealed in plain envelope, by mail, $1.00. Address Dr. A. G. OLIN, 200 Clark St. Chicago, Ill.

dec 1—tf

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE CHEAP

HOUSES AND LOTS OR BUILDING LOTS

IN DESIRABLE LOCATIONS.

Apply to W. P. CANADAY.

D. M. DART.

PRACTICAL PLUMBER, STEAM AND GAS FITTER,

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

CAN STILL BE FOUND AT HIS OLD stand, Journal Building, Princess street where he is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line, cheaper than ever before offered to the public. Has constantly on hand

Bath Tubs,

Water Closets,

Wash Stands,

Pumps of all descriptions,

Drain Pipes,

Gas Pipes,

Gas Fixtures, &c., &c.

Personal attention given to all work. Satisfaction guaranteed.

december 23 tf

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aug 10—1y

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To Have Good Health, the Liver must be kept in order; its unhealthy action causes Bilious Attacks, Jaundice, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Headache, Bowel Complaints, Seasickness, and other Disorders.

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april 29—1y

THE WILMINGTON POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SUNDAY MORNING, FEB. 27 1881.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

The Pioneer Commission Preparing For Work—Unpleasant Drawbacks—High Rents and Exhorbitant Prices Demanded by the Natives—Terms of Service.

PANAMA, February 5, 1881.

The French engineers lately arrived to commence surveys and make other preliminary preparations for the inauguration for actual work on the Panama Canal have been actively employed duing the week. Formalities in the way of official visiting were made as brief as possible, and the work of organizing surveying parties was at once put in hand. Various flying visits to different portions of the proposed route have been made by members of the surveying parties and a cursory look taken of their field of future operations. Evidently the prospect, at nearer view, is not so exhilerating as it was made to appear to them over their *eau sucre* in a Paris cafe. Although not a murmer of dismay or dismay or discontent is heard among them as to the engineering work itself, or of any hardships, discomfort or risks to be encountered in its prosecution, other circumstances have contributed materially to the disgust of the party. Landlords have advanced their rents to unconscionable figures; provisions are over a hundred per cent dearer than formerly, and board at the principal hotel—the only French hotel in the place—is so expensive that the mere matter of existence makes a tremendous draft on slender salaries. Five hundred francs per month may appear a respectable salary in Paris, but in Panama, with board at $3 per day, the prospect of comfort and profit for the canal employe is reduced to an impossibility.—These, however, are but temporary evils which cast but a passing shadow over the joyous spirits of the younger members of the party, who look forward to the certainty in a few months of comfortable quarters of their own in houses built for the purpose by the canal company. Orders for frame houses, to be built in the United States and brought here in sections, have gone forward, and in a short time the canal people will have a town of their own wherein they may practice to their hearts' content the economies to which they were accustomed in France. The wages offered to common laborers, of whom very few are required at the present, are $20 per month, with board and lodging. The supply is abundant as yet at that price, although many of the the men who have applied for employment express their decided preference for supplying themselves with food and accommodation, and have the amount which these are supposed to represent in the canal company's calculations paid to them in cash. As the company intends erecting large and comfortable quarters for their common laborers as well as for their engineers and superior employes, it is probable that these terms of service will not be changed to suit the men's views, the object of the company being to separate them from unpleasant and unwholesome surroundings and supply them with better food than they would buy were they left to themselves, in order to increase their efficiency as laborers and to maintain high sanitary condition among them. The surveying parties are ready for the field and will begin work next week. A building has been obtained for a general office and work in preparing it for occupation is in progress. It is one of the largest houses in the city, and was formerly occupied by the Pacific Mail Company. The health of the city is announced as good, no small pox or yellow fever being reported.

General Grant's house at Galena is in charge of an old soldier and his wife, who take pride in keeping it in perfect order. Many of the presents bestowed upon the General and Mrs. Grant during their sojourn in China and Japan are to be seen in the parlor and library.

Senator Conkling's friends say that he has determined to take no further notice of Senator Butler's speech. This is a wise conclusion. Senator Conkling cannot afford to waste his ammunition on such small game.

If you know of any Democrat who voted, but was not entitled to do so send his name and the name of the poll-holders, to Col. O. H. Blocker, Wilminton, N. C.

AN IMPORTANT CIRCULAR

Method of Calling the Next Republican National Convention.

The following circular was issued by the Republican National Committee on October 8, 1880:

By Rule 10 of the Convention of June, 1880, it is provided that the Republican National Committee "shall, within the next twelve months, prescribe methods or rules for the selection of delegates to the National Convention to be held in 1884, announce the same to the country, and issue a call for that convention in conformity therewith, provided that such methods or rules shall include and secure to the several congressional districts in the United States the right to elect their own delegates to the National Convention." Preliminary to carrying into effect the foregoing rule, the National Committee, on July 1, 1880, adopted the following:

Resolved, That in order to aid this committee in carrying out the instructions of the National Convention, to prescribe and announce within one year, the methods or rules for electing delegates to the next National Convention, request is hereby made for the transmission to the committee of plans and suggestions on the subject from any person, prior to October 15, 1880.

At a subsequent meeting the time for such transmission was extended to February 1, 1881, and it was also voted that a full meeting of the committee should be called to consider the subject some time in March, 1881

Request is hereby made of the Republicans to whom this circular is sent, and of all others, to forward any plans or suggestions they may desire to make to the officers of the committee before February 1, 1881:

MARSHALL JEWELL, Chairman
S. W. DORSEY, Secretary,
GEO. W. HOOKER, Assistant Secretary

The following plans had been previously submitted at the meeting of July 1, 1880:

PLAN OF MR. WILLIAM E. CHANDLER, OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

The Republican National Convention of 1884 shall consist of four delegates at large from each state and two delegates from each congressional district, all to be chosen at popular conventions in such manner as the Republicans of each state may determine; provided the delegates from each congressional district shall be the choice of the Republicans of that district. The conventions within the states for the election of delegates to the National Convention shall be held at least one month before the time for the meeting of the National Convention. Notices of contests may be given to the National Committee, accompanied by full printed statements of the grounds of contest, which shall also be made public, and preference in the order of hearing and determining contests shall be given by the convention according to the dates of the reception of such notices and statements by the National Committee.

PLAN OF MR. JOHN A. MARTIN, OF KANSAS.

That the Republican National Convention for 1884 shall be composed as follows: First. Each state shall be entitled to four delegates at large. Second. Each Congressional district shall be entitled to one delegate. Third. In addition to delegates at large, each state shall be entitled to representation in proportion to its Republican vote; that is, one delegate for every 12,000 Republican votes polled for President in 1880, or fraction of over one-half that number.

The meeting of the National Committee has been called at Washington, March 5th, 1880, and Messrs. William E. Chandler, Edward McPherson, and George C. Gorham have been designated as a committee to receive all suggestions that may be made and to prepare and submit a plan at that meeting. The renewed attention of all Republicans is called to this important question, and they are requested to communicate their views at any time before March 1. Editors of Republican papers are requested to publish the circular and plans and to discuss the subject editorially.

Communications may be addressed to either of the Committee at Washington, D. C. t m 5.

A PAYING OCCUPATION.

The approach of the long winter evenings calls attention to the matter of a lamp, for without a good light half the pleasure or profit is taken from reading or study. Coal oil is now in general use for illuminating purposes outside of cities or large towns where coal gas is used, and when a proper lamp is used it is the best substitute for sunlight yet discovered. The principle or plan upon which the Student Lamp is constructed may be said to be the best in use, but the lamp itself has always had several objectionable features which we are glad to see are being done away with in the new aspirant for favor called the "HOME LAMP," manufactured by the Home Lamp Co. of Cincinnati. The great objection to most other lamps is their liability to be upset, the trouble to keep them in order, and the poor light given by them. The New Home Lamp is Nickel Plated, and almost a *fac-similie* of the Student Lamp; it has a handsome ornamented clamp by means of which the lamp can be at once easily adjusted in any position upon the center table, piano, music rest, sewing machine, desk, or by means of a handsome bracket, which goes with the lamp, can be placed upon the wall, and in whatever position it is placed it is absolutely safe. This is the great feature of excellence, but the New Home Lamp combines also the patent argand burner, a filling indicator and match box. No lamp has ever before been received with such universal favor or received such strong recommendations from the leading journals of Cincinnati. It is also endorsed by such men as the mayor and postmaster, several insurance presidents and express agents of that city as the safest, most convenient and best lamp made. The Company desires agents in this locality, and any smart lady or gentleman can make a handsome income during the next six months by canvassing for its sale. There is hardly a dozen families in this county who will not want one, and its price is so low as to bring it within the reach of all. For further information address, Home Lamp Co., Cincinnati, O., mentioning our paper and they will give you full particulars pan exclusive territory to canvass in.

jan 26-13t.

ADVERTISEMENTS. ADVERTISEMENTS.

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DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC is a preparation of Protoxide of Iron, Peruvian Bark and the Phosphates, associated with the Vegetable Aromatics. Endorsed by the Medical Profession, and recommended by them for Dyspepsia, General Debility, Female Diseases, Want of Vitality, Nervous Prostration, Constipation, Simple Fevers and Chronic Chills and Fever. It serves every purpose where a TONIC is necessary.

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CURES DYSPEPSIA IRON TONIC.

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VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER

A PURELY VEGETABLE REMEDY FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE,

Is a sure cure for all the diseases for which it is recommended, and is always PERFECTLY SAFE in the hands of even the most inexperienced persons.

It is a sure and quick remedy for COUGHS, SORE THROAT, CHILLS, and similar troubles; affords instant relief in the most malignant forms of DIPHTHERIA, and is the best known remedy for Rheumatism and Neuralgia.

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It has been used with such wonderful success in all parts of the world for CRAMPS, CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and all BOWEL COMPLAINTS that it is considered an unfailing cure for these diseases.

Has stood the test of Forty Years' Constant Use in all Countries and Climates.

It is RECOMMENDED by Physicians, Missionaries, Ministers, Managers of Plantations, Work-Shops, and Factories, Nurses in Hospitals—in short by Everybody, Everywhere, who has ever given it a trial.

IT IS WITHOUT A RIVAL AS A LINIMENT.

It should always be used for Pain in the Back and Side, and brings speedy and permanent relief in all cases of Bruises, Cuts, Sprains, Severe Burns, Scalds, etc.

No family can safely be without it. It will annually save many times its cost in doctors' bills, and its price brings it within the reach of all. It is sold at 25c., 50c., and $1 per bottle, and can be obtained from all druggists.

PERRY DAVIS & SON, Providence, R. I.
Proprietors.

ap 25 ly

WILMINGTON MARKETS.

Feb. 19.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was steady at 40 cents per gallon, with sales reported of 150 casks at that price, being a decline of 1 cent on last reports.

ROSIN.—The market was dull at $1 35 for Strained and steady at $1 35 for Good Strained, with sales as offered.

TAR.—Market firm at $2 00 per bbl. of 280 lbs, with sales of receipts at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The market opened unsettled, with $1 65@2 65 the bbl for Hard, and Soft, with sales reported later at these prices.

COTTON.—The market was quiet and steady with sales reported of 125 bales on a basis of 11 cents per lb for Middling. The following were the official quotations here:

Ordinary,	7¼	cts ₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	9	" "
Strict G. Ordinary	—	" "
Low Middling,	10 7-16	" "
Middling	11	" "
Good Middling.	—	" "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	288 bales
Spirits turpentine,	46 casks
Rosin,	1,389 bbls
Tar,	152 "
Crude turpentine.	671 "

Feb. 22.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market opened dull at 40 cents per gallon with no sales reported.

ROSIN—The market for Strained was nominal; Good Strained firm, with sales offered.

TAR—The market was steady at $1 60 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales of receipts at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The market was firm, with sales reported at $1 65 for Hard, and $2 65 per bbl for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

COTTON—The market was quiet, with sales reported of 40 bales on a basis of from 11 cents per lb for Middling, closing steady. The following were the official quotations here:

Ordinary,	7¼	cts ₱ lb
Good Ordinary	9	" "
Strict Good Ordinary,	—	" "
Low Middling,	10 7-16	" "
Middling,	11	" "
Good Middling.	—	" "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton	386 bales.
Spirits Turpentine,	175 casks.
Rosin,	1410bbls.
Tar,	375 "
Crude turpentine,	283 "

Feb. 21.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market was firm at 40 cents, with no sales.

ROSIN-The market was quiet at $1 35 for Strained and $1 35 for Good Strained, with sales as offered.

TAR.—Market was steady at $1 90 per bbl, of 280 lbs, with sales of receipts at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The market was firm, with sales reported at $1 65 for Hard, and $2 65 per bbl for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

COTTON.—The market was quoted firm, with sales of 50 bales on a basis of 11 cents per lb for Middling. The following were the official quotations here.

Ordinary,	7½	cts ₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	9	" "
S. Good Ordinary,	—	" "
Low Middling	10 7-16	" "
Middling,	11	" "
Good Middling	—	" "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	47 bales
Spirits Turpentine	96 casks
Rosin,	5079 bbls
Tar,	377 bbls
Crude Turpentine.	119 bbls

Feb. 23.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market opened dull at 40 cents per gallon with no sales reported.

ROSIN—The market was steady at $1 35 for Strained and $1 35 for Good Strained, with sales at quotations.

TAR—The market was steady at $1 75 per bbl of 280 lbs., with sales of receipts at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market firm with sales reported at $1 65 for Hard and $2 65 per bbl for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

COTTON.—The market was quiet, with small sales reported on o basis of 11 cents per lb for Middling. The following were the quotations of the day here:

Ordinary,	7½	cts ₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	9	" "
Strict G. Ordinary	—	" "
Low Middling,	10 7-16	" "
Middling	11	" "
Good Middling.	—	" "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton	412 bales
Spirits turpentine	457 casks
Rosin	5240 bbls
Tar,	1516 bbls
Crude turpentine	907 bbls

Feb. 24.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened firm at 40 cents per gallon, with small sales reported at that price.

ROSIN.—The market opened firm at $1 35 for Strained and $1 37½ for Good Strained, with sales reported at quotations.

TAR.—Market was steady at $1 50 per bbl, of 280 lb, with sales of receipts at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was firm, with sales at $1 65 for Hard, and $2 55 per bbl for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

COTTON.—The market was quoted quiet, with small sales reported on a basis of 11 cents per lb for Middling, closing dull. The following were the official quotations here:

Ordinary,	7½	cents ₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	8	" "
Strict Good Ordinary,	—	" "
Low Middling,	10 7-16	" "
Middling,	11	" "
Good Middling.	—	" "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	236 bales
Spirits Turpentine	155 casks
Rosin,	998 bbls
Tar,	874 bbls
Crude Turpentine	134 bbls

Feb. 25.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened strong at 41 cents per gallon, with sales reported of 500 casks at that price.

ROSIN—Market was firm at $1 35 for Strained and $1 35 for Good Strained with sales reported at quotations. Also 100 bbls fine rosin at $1 75 for H, No 1 $2 00 for I Extra No. 1, $2 25.

TAR—The market was steady at $2 00 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales of receipts at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was firm, with sales reported at $1 80 for Hard, and $3 00 per bbl for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

COTTON—The market was quiet, with sales reported of 100 bales on a basis of 11 cents per lb for Midling. The following were the official quotations here:

Ordinary,	7½	cts ₱ lb
Good Ordinary	9	" "
Strict Good Ordinary,	—	" "
Low Middling,	10 7-16	" "
Middling,	11	" "
Good Middling.	—	" "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	147 bales
Spirits Turpentine,	115 casks
Rosin,	920 bbls
Tar,	177 bbls
Crude Turpentine.	59 bbls

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Petersburg, Va., Feb. 2, 1881

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Feb. 20, 1880.

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Boston and Savannah Fast Mail leaves Petersburg daily at ... (Stops only at Belfield.) Arrive at Weldon ... 4.35 p m

New York Express leaves Petersburg, daily at ... Arrives at Weldon at ... 1.20 p m 1.35 p m

Southern Express leaves Petersburg daily, at ... Arrive at Weldon at ... 11.50 p m 1.35 a m

FREIGHT TRAIN.

Leaves Petersburg, daily (except Sunday) at ... Arrives at Weldon at ... 5.30 p m

Local Freight—Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Leave Petersburg at ... Arrive at Weldon at ... 7.30 a m 11.30 a m

GOING NORTH.

Boston and Savannah Fast Mail leave Weldon daily at ... (Stop only at Stony Creek.) Arrive at Petersburg at ... 1.20 a m 2.35 a m

New York Express leaves Weldon, daily at ... Arrives at Petersburg at ... 1.20 p m 2.35 p m

Southern Express leaves Weldon daily, at ... Arrive at Petersburg at ... 4.20 a m 5.30 a m

THROUGH FREIGHT.

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Local Freight—Monday, Wednesday and Friday

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